

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134700042-6

MISKOLCZY, Vilmos, dr.

Examination of four-year industrial accidents statistics of
a machine factory in Dunantul. Munkavedelem 8 no.1/3:46-51
'62.

MISKOLCZY, Vilmos, dr.

Medical and technical problems of artificially illuminated workshops. Pecs i musz szeml '7 no.1:8-10 Ja-Mr '62.

1. Baranya megye uzenegeszsegugyi foorvosa, Pecs.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134700042-6

MISKOLCZY, Vilmos, dr.

On industrial accidents. Pecséi m. sz. 6 no. 2:13-16 Ápr-Jú '61.

MISKOLCZY, Vilmos, dr.

Health protection for aging workers. Nepegeszségügy 41 no.10:
295-297 0 '60.

(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)
(GERIATRICS)

1960-1961, Vilmos, Dr., megyei üzemi főorvos, Pécs.

Industrial work and aging. Mepageszseguy 39 no.3-4:71-78 Mar-Apr 58.

(INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONS

indust. productivity & aging (Hun))

(AGING

name)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol. 12/9 Chest Dise. Sept 59
2367. REHABILITATION OF THE SILICOTIC AND SILICO-TUBERCULOUS
Szilikózisban és szilikotuberkulózisban megbetegedettek rehabilitációja -
Miskolczi V. Orv. Szaksz. Pécsi Egész. és Munkaegész. Szaksz.
Pécs - ORV. SZAKSZ. EGÉSZ. (Pécs) 1958 (23 pages)

Rehabilitation should be accomplished under 2 headings: (1) preventive, by excluding unsuitable subjects from exposure, and (2) active, by transferring those with early signs to other occupations. Preventive rehabilitation demands the exclusion of mouth-breathers, all persons with hare lip and cleft palate, people showing evidence of previous respiratory infections, tuberculous or otherwise, and sufferers from chronic bronchitis and hypertrophic rhinitis. Rehabilitation can be achieved by (1) reducing working hours, (2) transfer to less dusty occupations, (3) transfer to dustfree occupations, (4) imposing an age limit for certain jobs and (5) transfer to other jobs within a certain age limit. The author discusses the difficulties of rehabilitation encountered in practice when economy, national and individual, safeguarding of health and many other factors have to be co-ordinated.

Kellerman - Colchester (XV, 17, 19*)

L 35945-66

ACC NR: AP6027406

SOURCE CODE: HU/0017/66/000/002/0106/0110

AUTHOR: Miskolczi, Laszlo; Odor, Karoly

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of vertical surface movements related to ground water level in Debrecen

SOURCE: Geodezia es kartografia, no. 2, 1966, 106-110

TOPIC TAGS: underground water, water supply system, geographic survey

ABSTRACT: A great amount of data, representing records dating back to 1876, was collected, evaluated, and processed to determine the water-level changes in the Debrecen area and the vertical surface movements related to these changes to establish whether the water removed from the ground by the Debrecen city water works is being replenished in due course or not. The operations involved in this survey were described. It was concluded that a slow but perceptible lowering of the ground level takes place. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 36,457]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 528.422

MISKOLCZY, Geza, Dr.

Neurovegetative disturbances of the organs in the female small pelvis.
Magy. neurol. lap. 21 no.2:102-117 Apr 58.

1. Mav Korhaz es Kozponti Rendelo I. sz. Nogyogyaszati Rendelojenek
kozlemenye (Vezeto foorvos: Elekes Oszkar dr.)
(GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES
neurovegetative disord. of organs in true pelvis (Hun))

MISKOLCZY GEZA, Dr.; FONYODI LAJOS, Dr.

Autonomic diagnostic and serum cation examinations in premenstrual tension. Orv. hetil. 98 no.34:922-925 25 Aug 57.

1. A MAV Korhaz es Kozponti Redenol 1. sz. Nagygyaszati Rendelojenek es Laboratoriumanak kozlemenye.

(PREMENSTRUAL TENSION, physiol.

autonomic NS funct. & blood cation level (Hun))

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, funct. tests

in premenstrual tension (Hun))

(IONS, in blood

cation level in premenstrual tension (Hun))

MISKOLCZY, Geza, dr.

Studies on premenstrual tension. Orv. hetil. 97 no.33:906-911
12 Aug 56.

1. MAV Kórház és Központi Rendelő (igazgató: Dr. Lajos, dr.)
I. sz. Nőgyógyászati Rendelőjének (vezető főorvos: Elekes, Oszkár, dr.)
közleménye.

(PREMENSTRUAL TENSION
(Hun))

MISKOLCZY, F.;FARKASHIDY, F.;FARKASHIDY, J.

Pathophysiology of the sound conduction apparatus of the auditory organ.
Acta med. hung. 2 no.3-4:397-411 1951. (CIML 23:2)

1. Of the Otolaryngological Clinic of Budapest University.

MISKOLCZY, Dezső, Dr., akadémikus

Histopathological characteristics of the mental diseases of senility.
Ideg. szemle 12 no.3:69-72 Mar 59.

(PSYCHOSES, SENILE, pathol.

brain, histopathol. (Hun))

(BRAIN, pathol.

in senile psychoses, histopathol. (Hun))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134700042-6

MISKOLCZY, Dezsó, Dr.

Niculescu, Jon T., 1895-1957. Orv. hetil. 99 no.22:745-746 1 June 58.

(OBITUARIES)

Niculescu, Jon T. (Hun))

MISKOLCZY, Dezso; MATHE, Akos

Neurosurgery of hypesthesia of the acoustic nerve originating in
arachnitis. Ideg. szemle 11 no.1-2:21-24 Feb-Apr 58.

(ARACHNOID, dis.

arachnitis causing hypesthesia of acoustic nerve, surg. (Hun))

(HYPESTHESIA, surg.

acoustic nerve hypesthesia, surg.

acoustic nerve hypesthesia caused by arachnitis (Hun))

(HEARING DISORDERS, surg.

same)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/10 General Path Oct 59

3176. THE HISTOPATHOLOGY OF MOSQUITOENCEPHALITIS - Adatok a szünyog-
encephalitisek korszövettanához - Miskolczy D., Csik E. and
Walters P. Marosvásárhelyi Megyei és Elmegyógyászati Klin., Maros-
vásárhely - ORV. SZLE 1958. 4/1 (3-11)

In the autumn of 1955, 16 cases of panencephalitis of St. Louis type were observed. Five cases came to a fatal end. Anamnestic data showed that the disease was spread by mosquitoes. Severe nerve cell damage was to be seen in every part of the CNS. The inflammatory changes in the blood vessels were quite slight, but their functional alterations had caused anoxia, and small hemorrhages revealed the involvement of the vascular walls. The cause of the severe anoxia was probably the acute changes in the reticular substance of the brain stem. The cases differ

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/3 Internal Med. Mar 59

1439. AN EPIDEMIC OF VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS IN TÎRGU-MUREŞ IN THE LATE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1955 ('MOSQUITO ENCEPHALITIS') - Epidemie de encefalită virotică de sfârşit de vară-toamnă la Tîrgu-Mureş. In 1955 (aşa-numita encefalită de ţânţari) - Miskolocz D., Csiki K., Vendeş V., Abraham S., Waitsek P. and Wagner C. R. Clin. de Neuro-Psichiatrie, Tîrgu-Mureş - NEUROLOGIA (Bucureşti) 1958, 3/2 (139-147) Tables 1

The total number of cases observed clinically was 24, but elimination of the doubtful cases leaves only 16 (9 in females, age range 11-56 yr.). The average duration of illness was 35 days; convalescence was long (60-90 days). The onset was sudden, with intermittent headache and vertigo, temperature elevation (37-38.7° C.), mental confusion, hypnagogic hallucinations, acute delirium and Korsakow-type disturbances of consciousness. Some spinal signs (paraesthesia, fibrillary contractions), bulbar signs and pharyngeal pain were noted in 10 cases, and meningeal signs in 9. The CSF showed slight increase of cells and protein. Eleven patients recovered completely and 5 died. Virological studies showed that the 'mosquito panencephalitis', clinically similar to St. Louis encephalomyelitis, was involved in all 16 cases. Schachter - Marseilles (L, 8, 6)

MISKOLECZY, D.

RUMELIN/ amon and Marcel Hugué. Nervous System. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1976, 93545.

Author : Miskoleczy, D.

East :

Title : Arachnitis.

Orig Pub: Rev. med. (PAR), 1975, 1, No 1-2, 33-41.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

9)

MISKOLCZY, Dezzo; CSIKY, Kalman; TOROK, Ferenc; STROMPEL, Ilona

Surgery of the so-called a frigore paralysis of the face. Ideg. szemle
10 no.5-6:189-194 Oct-Dec 57.

1. A Marosvásárhelyi Orvostudományi és Gyógyászati Felsőoktatási
Intézet Ideg- és elmegyógyászati klinikájának (igazgató: Miskolczy Dezzo)
és Fül-orr-gegyógyászati klinika jának (igazgató: Vendég Vince)
közleménye.

(FACIAL PARALYSIS, surg.

in paralysis due to exposure to cold (Hun))

(COLD, inj. eff.

facial paralysis, surg. (Hun.))

NISKOLNIZY, D.; CSIKY, O.; VENDEG, V.; ABRAHAM, AL.; WAITSUK, P.; WAGNER, Cs.

An epidemic of virotic encephalitis (transmitted by mosquitoes) at the end of summer-autumn 1955 in Tg. Mures. Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.1: 53-56 Jan-May 57.

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, epidemiol.
in Rumania)

L 21416-66
ACC NR: AP6011123

be spaced at 50 to 80 km intervals, with supplemental points 4.5 to 5 km apart. The author considers repeated reciprocal leveling necessary to achieve precision. This type of survey is to be repeated every 20 to 30 years in Czechoslovakia, 15 to 20 years in Poland and 10 to 15 years in East Germany. In Hungary, it will be economical to have the first survey coincide with the present survey cycle. [KS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004 / ATD PRESS: 4221

Card 2/2

L 21416-66
ACC NR: AP6011123

SOURCE CODE: HU/0017/66/000/001/0018/0023

AUTHOR: Miskolczi, Alaszlo

ORG: none

TITLE: Technical requirements and economic considerations for null-station leveling

SOURCE: Geodezia es kartografia, no. 1. 1966, 18-23

TOPIC TAGS: geodetic leveling, epeirogenic crustal movement

ABSTRACT: It has been decided to develop a leveling system in Hungary for observations of the vertical movements of the earth's crust. This will be done in cooperation with other Socialist countries. There are marked differences between the network station density of those countries. Poland will have a network 1.8 km/100 km² long, East Germany 5.7 km/100km², and Hungary, with a total network length of 3300 km, will average 3 to 3.5 km/100 km². The null lines will run along the existing leveling network lines. Discussing a study on the subject by V. Vincze (Geod. es Kart. 1965/5), the author argues that existing, conventional bench marks should not be used as datum marks for vertical measurement of the movements of the earth's crust because they are too frequently subject to local disturbances. Where bench marks cannot be set directly into the bedrock, they should be established at a depth where they are not exposed to surface movement. The accuracy of measuring techniques also must be improved. The main bench marks in the null network should

Card 1/2

UDC: DK 528.381

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MISKOLCZI, Jozsef, egyetemi tanársegged (Budapest)

The of refuse disposal system in big cities. Term. tud.
köz. 4 no. 6:262-264. Jé '60.

S/194/62/000/004/077/105
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Miskolczi, István and Faludi, György

TITLE: Voltage multiplication at the output of a d.c. source
for a brief current take-off (Patent)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-5-57a (Hungarian patent, cl.
21d³, no. 145077, 31.7.59)

TEXT: An equipment is described with the aid of which for a short period of time a high-voltage current from a low-voltage rectifier may be obtained. A group of capacitors, connected to each other in parallel, is connected by means of a special switch to the output of the rectifier; after charging of the capacitors is completed, the switch connects them in series, and they discharge giving the required voltage. The whole charge-discharge process lasts about 1 μ sec. A telephone-selector type device can be used for the switch.

/ Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 1/1

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MISKOLCI, Bela

Plant organization and technical development tasks
in the railroad vehicle repair enterprises. Nagy vasut
7 no.18:2 14 S '63.

MARDZHANYAN, G.M.; ASATRYAN, E.V.; MARKOSYAN, A.A.; UST'YAN, A.K.;
AVRAMENKO, I.D., kand. biolog. nauk (Gomel'); MISKO, L.A.;
AGAFONOVA, Z.Ya., kand. biolog. nauk; ABBASOV, Ya.M., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SADYKHOV, D.M., aspirant

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. 1 bol. 8 no.10:
55-57 0 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Armyanskiy institut zemledeliya (for Mardzhanyan, Asatryan,
Markosyan, Ust'yan). 2. Poltavskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy
institut (for Misko). 3. Kurskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya
opytnaya stantsiya (for Agafonova). 4. Azerbaydzhanskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva, Kirovabad
(for Abbasov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for
Sadykhov).

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic V
Agents, Antituberculous Agents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85261.

Author : Sidaravicius, B., Miskinyte, S.

Inst : Kauno Medical Institute.

Title : The Functional State of the Central Nervous System
in Patients with Lupus Vulgaris During Treatment
with Phthivazide.

Orig Pub: Kauno med. inst. darbai, 1957, Vol 5, 125-133.

Abstract: Prior to treatment, patients with the cutaneous
form of tuberculosis (26) were demonstrated to have
disturbances of conditioned reflex activity, ex-
pressed either as weakness of the inhibitory pro-
cess, or as weakness of the stimulatory process,
or as weakness of both. As the result of treat-
ment with phthivazide, clinical recovery occurred

MISKINOVA, T.A.; GINDIN, L.G.

Lead corrosion in dielectric materials. Zashch. met. 1 no.2:
195-198 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiiy institut.

GINDIN, L.G.; MISKINOVA, T.A.

Kinetics of certain reactions involving metallic sodium. Kin.
i kat. 4 no.3:480-483 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sodium) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

GINDIN, L. G.; MISKINOVA, T. A.; PUTILOVA, I. N.

Reaction kinetics of sodium with the single-phase systems
benzene-water-butyric (or lauric) acid. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36
no.12:2589-2592 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut svyazi.

(Butyric acid) (Benzene) (Sodium)

20-6-30/47

The Kinetics of the Reactions of Sodium With Water and With the System: Water -
-Dioxane, Water - Butyric Acid

PRESENTED: June 22, 1957, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

20-6-30/47

The Kinetics of the Reaction of Sodium With Water and With the Systems: Water -
- Dioxane , Water - Butyric Acid

equation of reaction: $dC/dt = kC$ with the constant $C = 4,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$. Above a certain concentration of water the reaction velocity rapidly increases. Dioxane with water most probably forms a number of oxone compounds by means of the hydrogen-linkages and thereby inactivates water to the known degree. A further diagram illustrates the dependence of the velocity of the dissolution of sodium in the systems butyric acid-water on the portion of water in them. This dependence has a peculiar steplike nature. These steps are in parallel with the abscissa and correspond to a certain interval of the molecular relations between water and fatty acid within which the dissolution velocity of sodium remains constant. These steps are of different length and height. The reduction of the velocity after the third step and the subsequent rapid acceleration of the reaction also are peculiar. The peculiar nature of this reaction may only be due to the common action of water and butyric acid upon the metal. First of all water is supposed to react with sodium. But the assumption arises that butyric acid because of the hydrogen-linkage forms a number of molecular compounds with water. It is just this fact which might represent the key for the explanation of the kinetic rules found here. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

20-6-30/47

AUTHORS: Miskinova, T. A. , Gindin, L. G.

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Reactions of Sodium With Water and With the Systems: Water - Dioxane, Water - Butyric Acid (Kinetika reaktsiy natriya s vodoy i sistemami : voda - dioksan, voda - maslyanaya kislota)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 6, pp. 1027 - 1029 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Before the investigation of the reaction of sodium with the systems: benzene - butyric acid - water it had to be determined how sodium reacts with water alone and with the systems water - butyric acid. The present paper gives the results of such investigations. Water was diluted with dioxane which does not react with sodium at room temperature. In the systems consisting of water and butyric acid the butyric acid serves as "diluting medium" of water. The method of the tests was already described in a preliminary paper by the authors (reference 1). The experiments were made at 20°C. The composition of the systems studied is given. The reaction with pure water was finished after several seconds. The data on the dependence of the reaction velocity on the concentration of water in the systems water - dioxane are illustrated by a diagram. In some such systems the reaction velocity is a linear function of the concentration of water and therefore satisfies a first order

Card 1/3

ILLEGIBLE

GINDIN, L.G.; MISKINOVA, T.A.; PUTILOVA, I.N.

Kinetics of the reactions of benzene solutions of certain fatty acids with sodium. Dokl.AN SSSR 106 no.4:683-686 F '56.(MIRA 9:6)

1.Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Ealandinym.
(Acids, Fatty) (Sodium compounds)

V. A. Miskinova, *Corrosion*

MISKINOVA, T.A.

12774* On the Mechanism of Metal Corrosion by Hydrocarbon Solutions of Sulphur. (Russian.) L. C. Gindin and T. A. Miskinova. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 88, new ser., no. 6, Oct 21, 1952, p. 1145-1146. Suggests a possible explanation of the action of such compounds. 10 ref.

ACC NR: AP6002283

indirect heating oxide cathode, and a conical anode. The length of the tubes was 60 cm and the diameter varied from 8 to 28 mm. A hydrogen generator, consisting of a nickel cylinder filled with titanium hydride sponge, saturated with purified hydrogen, supplied the necessary hydrogen. The pressure of the hydrogen reached 1.5 mm Hg. The moving strata were observed by means of a rotating mirror and a photomultiplier, whose signal was fed into an 10-4 oscillograph. A stabilized rectifier, supplied up to 1.2 ampere of discharge current to the tube. The pressure of the basic gas during the measurements was 1-21 mm Hg. The results showed that moving strata exist in pure inert gas up to the upper boundary current. The magnitude of this current drops as the pressure increases, except in Ne where at a pressure of 12 mm Hg the current reaches 500 ma. By adding H₂ the area of the homogeneous column expands toward the anode and a further addition of hydrogen makes the column completely homogeneous. All this is related to the separation of the Ne-H₂ system. The authors conclude that the addition of hydrogen to helium, neon, and argon eliminates the moving strata. 2-4% of readily ionizing admixture is most effective for inhibiting strata in binary mixtures of inert gases. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 tables,

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 02Jun64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6002283

SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/65/000/006/0003/0012

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, M. Ya.; Zaytsev, A. A.; Miskinova, N. A.

ORG: Department of Electronics, Moscow State University (Kafedra elektroniki Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Effect of a readily ionizing gaseous admixture on mobile strata in inert gases and separation of helium-hydrogen and neon-hydrogen mixtures

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik, Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 6, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: gas mechanics, gas kinetics, gas flow, inert gas, ionized gas, helium, neon, argon, hydrogen

ABSTRACT: In order to study the effects of hydrogen admixtures on the existence of moving strata in Ne, He, and Ar, and in binary mixtures of inert gases (He-Ar, He-Kr, He-Ne, and Ne-Kr), the authors conducted these investigations, taking into consideration the fact that such studies are complicated by the separation of the mixture components. This required additional studies of the time and rate of the establishment of a stationary state of separation in Ne-H₂ and He-H₂ compounds, characterized by the equilibrium between the direction of motion of ions of the readily ionizing component toward the cathode and the diffusion which counteracts separation. The investigations were conducted with spectrally pure Ne, He, Kr, and Ar in sealed tubes with an

Card 1/2

UDC: 537.56: 533.27

VASIL'YEVA, M.Ya.; ZAYTSEV, A.A.; MISKINOVA, N.A.

Effect of a readily ionizable impurity on mobile striations in inert gases and the separation of mixtures of helium and neon with hydrogen. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 20 no.6: 3-12 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra elektroniki Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted June 2, 1964.

MISKIN, S.

Reduce supplements and discounts on goods. Fin. SSSR 19 no.12:
65-68 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Prices)

MISKIEWICZ, Z.

"Biblioteka Pracownika Przemysłu Mięsnego, a Series for Workers in the Meat Industry." p. 59, (GOSPODARSTWO, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ARAB), 10, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

WISNIEWSKI, Marion; ZYCKA-SASTHEDIAN, M. (maam); KARPINSKA, Krystyna;
FLORJAK, Eulonia; MACIEJOSKIE, Jolanta

An attempt to appreciate the level of medical care, application
and time of physicians in the out-patient department in towns
and in the country. Zlowa. published 1/2:39-53 38-7165.

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ZUREK, Witold; ZAGORSKI, Michal; STANISLAW, Antoni; HAJKOWSKI, Jan
Studies on the laboratory method of determining the yield
of scoured wool. Przegl. włokien 18 no. 1:5-10 July.

MISKIEWICZ, Henryk

Effect of smoking on gastric secretion. Pol. arch. med. wnet.
34 no.8:1043-1045 '64.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych 2 Centr. Szpit. Klin.
Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. med.
S. Bober).

MISKIEWICZ, Henryk

Studies on the effect of tobacco smoking on the excretion of uropepsin with special reference to peptic ulcer. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.8:1001-1008 1964.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych 2. Centr. Szpital. Klin. Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Boner).

MISKIEWICZ, Henryk

Diagnostic difficulties in visceral lupus erythematosus. Polska
arch. med. wewn. 32 no. 4:383-388 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Centralnego Szpitala Klinicznego
WAM.
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS diag)

HOBER, Stanislaw; CZAPLICKI, Sylwester; MISKIEWOZ, Henryk; ZAGORSKI,
Wladyslaw

Electrocardiogram in acute diseases of the pancreas. Pol. arch. med.
wewnet. 32 no.1:1-10 '62.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (PANCREAS dis)

MISKIEWICZ, Henryk

Postgastectomy syndrome. Wiadomosci lek. 8 no.4:168-172 Apr '55.
(STOMACH, surgery
gastrectomy, postop. dumping synd., pathol. & ther.)

MISKIEWICZ, Henryk

Gastrointestinal hemorrhages: diagnosis and management. Wiadomosci lek. 8 no.1:29-34 Jan 55.
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, hemorrhage,
diag. & ther.)
(HEMORRHAGE,
gastrointestinal, diag. & ther.)

MISKIEWICZ, Henryk

Case of anaphylactic shock to procaine penicillin. Wiadomosci
lek. 7 no.10:547-554 Oct 54.

(PENICILLIN, derivatives,
procaine penicillin causing anaphylactic shock
(ALLERGY,
to procaine penicillin, anaphylactic shock)

KORSUNSKAYA, A.L.; MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.; PASTUSHENKO, A.A.

Conducting nonaqueous systems formed by nonconducting components.
Elektrokhimiya 1 no.7:800-805 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.

KOZLENKO, F.N.; MISKIUZH'YAN, S.P.

Electromotive force measurement method for studying binary
nonaqueous systems. Part 5. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.4:462-464
Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted April 2, 1964.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Study of the aerodynamic characteristics of a series of airfoils
Zhu, L. C. and L. C. Zhu. 1974. *Journal of Applied Mechanics*, 31, 1, 1-10.

1. Introduction and Summary of Results

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.; FORJANSEYAN, A.L.

*Conducting binary nonequous systems in a third component. Zhur.
fiz. khim.* 38 no.7:1743-1749 1964.

(ROR 1:1)

L. Lvovskiy meditsinskii institut.

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Conductive nonaqueous systems formed by nonconductive components.
Usp.khim. 33 no.10-11(1956) 164. (RUSSIAN)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.; KORSUNSKAYA, A.L.

Study of current-conducting nonaqueous systems formed from nonconducting components. Part 5. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2293-2296 O 1963.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

KOZLENKO, F.N.; MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Study of binary nonequilibrium systems by the measurement of an electromotive force. Part 4: Systems formed by allyl mustard oil and ethyl- and methylaniline. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2184-2189 0 1963.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskii institut.

KIRILYUK, S.S.; MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Electrolytic dissociation constants of some thiocyanate salts of substituted ammonium in various solvents. Zhur. fiz. Khim. 37 no.6:1311-1316 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Ammonium compounds) (Thiocyanates)
(Ionization)

KOZLENKO, F.N.; MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Study of nonaqueous binary systems by measuring the EMF. Part 3. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 37 no.5:988-993 My '63. (MIRA 1971)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.; GLADYSHEVSKAYA, T.N.

Spectrophotometric investigation of the products of reaction
between allyl mustard oil and amines. *Zhur.fiz.khim.* 36 no.5:
1045-1049 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(Mustard oils) (Amines) (Spectrophotometry)

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Interaction of benzyl thiocyanate with amines. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36,
no.10:2247-2250 0 '62, (MIRA 17:4)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy Institut.

KOZLENKO, F.N. (L'vov); MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P. (L'vov)

Emf studies of nonaqueous binary systems. Part 2: Systems formed by allyl mustard oil with piperidine and diethylamine. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.1:26-30 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Mustard oils) (Piperidine)
(Diethylamine)

Mustard oil - Isopropylamine

Mustard oil - Isopropylamine. Ukr.khim.zhur 27 no.6:774-776 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Mustard oil - Isopropylamine
Mustard oil - Isopropylamine
(MIRA 14:11)

MISKIDZY'YAN, S.P.

Electrolytic dissociation in nonaqueous systems. Part 7:
System allyl mustard oil - ethylaniline. Ukr.khim.zhur.
27 no.3:302-306 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Isothiocyanic acid)
(Aniline)
(Electrolysis)

KIRILYUK, S.S.; MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Physicochemical analysis of nonaqueous systems conducting the electric current, and study of the mechanism underlying the electrolytic dissociation of compounds formed in them. Part 4: Kinetics of the reaction between allyl mustard oil and tertiary amines. Ukr.khim. zhur. 27 no.2:180-184 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Isothiocyanic acid) (Amines)

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P. (L'vov)

Electrolytic dissociation in nonaqueous systems. Part 12: Systems formed from allyl mustard oil and primary aliphatic amines. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.12:2661-2663 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Isothiocyanic acid) (Amines)

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P. (L'vov)

Electrolytic dissociation in nonaqueous systems. Part II: The system
o-anisidine -- allyl mustard oil. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.4:802-804
Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Anisidine) (Isothiocyanic acid)

KCZLENKO, F.N.; MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Investigation of binary nonaqueous liquid systems by the emf
method. Part 1: Systems composed of acetic acid and amines.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.2:349-355 F '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Acetic acid) (Amines)

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Electrolytic dissociation in nonaqueous systems. Part 8: The
system allyl mustard oil - methylaniline. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34
no.1:157-161 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(isothiocyanic acid) (Aniline)

KIRIYUK, S.S.; MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Physicochemical analysis of conductive nonaqueous systems and mechanism of the electrolytic dissociation of the compounds formed in them. Part 3: The systems allyl mustard oil - diethylamine and allyl mustard oil - triethylamine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 3 (MIRA 14:4)
no.6:1002-1007 '60.

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra biologicheskoy khimii.
(Mustard oils) (Diethylamine) (Triethylamine)

SOV/76-33-2-18/37
Electrolytic Dissociation in Nonaqueous Systems. X. The System Allyl Mustard
Oil - Piperidine

12 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/76-33-9-18/37

Electrolytic Dissociation in Nonaqueous Systems. X. The System Allyl Mustard Oil - Piperidine

dissociation of (III)). Investigations were made by the measurement of the electromotive force (emf) of the system (I); potentiometric measurements were also made. The components of (I) were mixed after prior cooling and the SCN^- -concentration was immediately determined colorimetrically (Ref 4). Electrical conductivity rises with the SCN^- -concentration, and drops with heating despite rising SCN^- -concentration; this is explained by a rise in viscosity. A 40-45% solution of (III) was obtained by extraction; the solution was submitted to electrolysis with an earlier described apparatus (Ref 5). On the strength of data obtained, a reaction scheme is given for cathode and anode. The statement made by M. Dol (Ref 8) that glass electrodes are unsuitable for measurements in nonaqueous solutions was confuted by N. A. Izmaylov et al (Refs 9-11), and F. N. Kozlenko (Ref 12). In the case under review, the emf was measured in a cell with a glass electrode (Fig 5) and a calomel electrode for comparison, in addition to a hydrogen electrode, and isotherms were compared (Fig 6). The diagrams are similar to those pertaining to the potentiometric titration of a neutralization reaction. There are 6 figures and

Card 2/3

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Miskidzh'yan, S. P., Kozlenko, F. N., Volina, I. A.

SOV/76-33-9-18/37

TITLE:

Electrolytic Dissociation in Nonaqueous Systems. X. The System Allyl Mustard Oil - Piperidine

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 9, pp 2002-2006 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The system allyl mustard oil - piperidine (I) was investigated by N. S. Kurnakov and others (Ref 1) by different methods, and a vigorous reaction was found to take place among the components under the formation of allyl piperidyl thiourea (II). N. A. Trifonov (Ref 2) showed that the system (I) exhibits a noticeable electrical conductivity. It was shown (Ref 3) that electrical conductivity is not due to (II), but to the product of a side reaction, namely to thiocyanogen hydrogen allyl piperidine (III), in which connection the concentration of (III) rises considerably with heating. The present paper gives measuring results of the SCN^- -concentration (of (III)), of the specific electrical conductivity, of the viscosity of mixtures depending upon the heating time, as well as data of an electrolysis of (III) (permitting statements to be made on the

Card 1/3

SOV/76-33-9-4/37

Physico-chemical Analysis of Current Conducting Non-aqueous Systems and Investigation Into the Electrolytic Dissociation Mechanism of the Compounds Formed Therein. II. The System Allyl-isothiocyanate - Quinoline

forms. According to the common method, the (EC) was measured in a closed container with non-platinized electrodes, and the presence of (III) which is an electrolyte, was determined by the considerable (EC) of the solution. (III) was extracted and the electrolytic dissociation was investigated. An electrolytic dissociation mechanism of (III) is mentioned on the basis of the results obtained. A paper by N. K. Voskresenskaya (Ref 1) is mentioned in the text. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy meditsinskii institut (L'vov Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/76-33-9-4/37

5(4)
AUTHORS:

Kirilyuk, S. S., Miskidzh'yan, S. P.

TITLE:

Physico-chemical Analysis of Current Conducting Non-aqueous Systems and Investigation Into the Electrolytic Dissociation Mechanism of the Compounds Formed Therein. II. The System Allyl-isothiocyanate - Quinoline

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 9, pp 1918-1921 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It could be assumed in connection with experimental results of previous papers (Refs 2-4) that allyl-chinolrodonide will form during the mixing of allyl-isothiocyanate (I) with quinoline (II), which was proved by the present experiments. To investigate the character of the reaction between (I) and (II) the density, viscosity, electroconductivity (EC) and the concentration of the SCN^- -ions were measured at $20 \pm 0.1^\circ$ before and after heating of the mixtures to $100 \pm 5^\circ$ for 24 hours. The density was measured in a pycnometer and the viscosity in the closed viscosimeter. The isothermal lines of the density as well as of the viscosity of the reaction mixture after heating clearly indicate a reaction of the components. It is assumed that thereby a compound of the composition $C_3H_5NCS \cdot C_9H_7N$ (III)

Card 1/2

Electrolytic Dissociation in Non-aqueous Systems. SOV/76-33-7-23/10
IX. The System p-Anisidine - Allyl Mustard Oil

heating. All measurement results indicate that two parallel reactions occur when (I) is mixed with (II). The main reaction (94.7%) forms allyl p-anisidyl thiocarbamate (III), while the side reaction produces allyl p-anisidine thiocyanate (IV). The two reaction products were separated and analyzed (IV) being subjected to electrolysis on a device described in reference 1. According to the results of electrolysis, the author suggests a reaction scheme of the electrode process. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut (Lvov Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (4)

AUTHOR:

Miskidzhyan, S. P.

SOV/76-33-7-23/40

TITLE:

Electrolytic Dissociation in Non-aqueous Systems. IX. The System p-Anisidine - Allyl Mustard Oil

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1610 - 1613 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author investigated the reaction of allyl mustard oil (I) with p-anisidine (II) with special regard to the viscosity, density, and electrical conductivity of the solution. It was found that a vigorous chemical reaction takes place between (I) and (II), and the thiocyanate ion could be colorimetrically determined in all mixtures of the system (I) + (II). The specific electrical conductivity of the solutions under investigation was measured at $60 \pm 0.5^\circ$. The last-mentioned measurement results as well as those concerning their viscosity (Table) indicate vigorous chemical reaction as well. For the purpose of investigating the influence exerted by temperature on the mixtures, the latter were heated to $100 \pm 5^\circ$ for 9 hours, and the SCN^- concentration was determined. According to the previous experiments (Ref 1), the author found increasing SCN^- concentration of mixtures with an excess of (I) after the

Card 1/2

SOV/74-33-1-11/32

Investigation of the Constant of Electrolytic Dissociation of *p*-Toluidine Thiocyanate in Water-Alcohol Solutions

ed by means of a normal Kohlrausch-bridge. The measurement results of the specific electrical conductivity of (I) in (W) (Table 1), in 50% (A) (Table 2), 90% (A) (Table 3), and absolute (A) (Table 4), show that the (DC) of (I) decreases with dilution of (A) (Table 5) i.e. the (DC) of (I) is reversely proportional to the (DC) of the medium. This deviation from the Nernst-Tomson rule (Ref 2) is explained by the formation of a new chemical compound between the dissolved substance and the solvent which rarely occurs in (WA) and which requires further investigations. There are 5 tables and 6 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut (Lvov Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1957

Card 2/2

5(4)
 AUTHORS: Borisevich, A. N., Miskidzh'yan, S. P. SOV/76-33-4-14/32

TITLE: Investigation of the Constant of Electrolytic Dissociation of Allyl-o-toluidine Thiocyanate in Water-Alcohol Solutions (Issledovaniye konstanty elektroliticheskoy dissotsiatsii rodnistovodородnogo allilortotolaidina v vodnospirovnykh rastvoritelyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 840-843 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the authors synthesized a number of allyl thiocyanates (Refs 1, 2) which proved to be bactericidal and hypotensive substances. Since these substances are electrolytes it may be assumed that their above-mentioned properties are due to the ions into which they decompose. For this reason the dissociation constant (DC) of allyl aniline thiocyanate was determined already in various nonaqueous solvents (Ref 3). In the present case the (DC) of allyl-o-toluidine-thiocyanate (I) was determined in water (W), water-alcohol mixtures (WA) and absolute ethanol (E). These measurements are of importance also because the quantitative determinations of the allyl aminothiocyanates take place colorimetrically in (WA). The (DC) was measured according to the method of electrical conductivity and determin-

Card 1/2

Electrolytic Dissociation in Anhydrous Systems. VI. The System Allyl-Mustard-
-Oil-o-Toluidine 75-1-11/63

such used in medicine, because they possess bactericidal and
ganglion-blocking properties. There are 2 figures, and 5
references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: L'vov Medical Institute
(Lvovskiy meditsinskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Chemistry 2. Anhydrides-Systems-Conductivity

79-1-61/63

Electrolytic Dissociation in Anhydrous Systems. VI. The System Allyl-Mustard-Oil-o-Toluidine

trolytic dissociation mechanism was also suggested for these compounds whose anion in all these cases is SCN^- . The present paper gives the results of the investigation of the system allyl-mustard-oil - o - toluidine. The diagrams of all properties of this system unequivocally indicate that the components of the system energetically react among each other under formation of allyl-o-toluidyl-thiourea. The isotherm of the specific conductivity according to data by the author has two maximum values and a minimum value with regard to this compound. Neither allyl mustard oil nor - o-toluidine nor allyl-o-toluidyl-thiourea as main products of the reacting components represent electrolytes. They are not capable of producing a high conductivity in the system. Thus it was obvious that in this system, like in systems earlier investigated by the author, simultaneously with the substituted thiourea thiocyanogen-hydrogen-allyl-o-toluidine forms which is an electrolyte and produces the high conductivity of the solution. The investigations of similar systems can practically be of importance, as the thiocyanogen-hydrogen-allylamines represent salts of the ammonium bases which are in recent time

Card 2/3

MISKIDZH'YAN S. P.

AUTHOR: Miskidzh'yan, S. P.

72-1-6/63

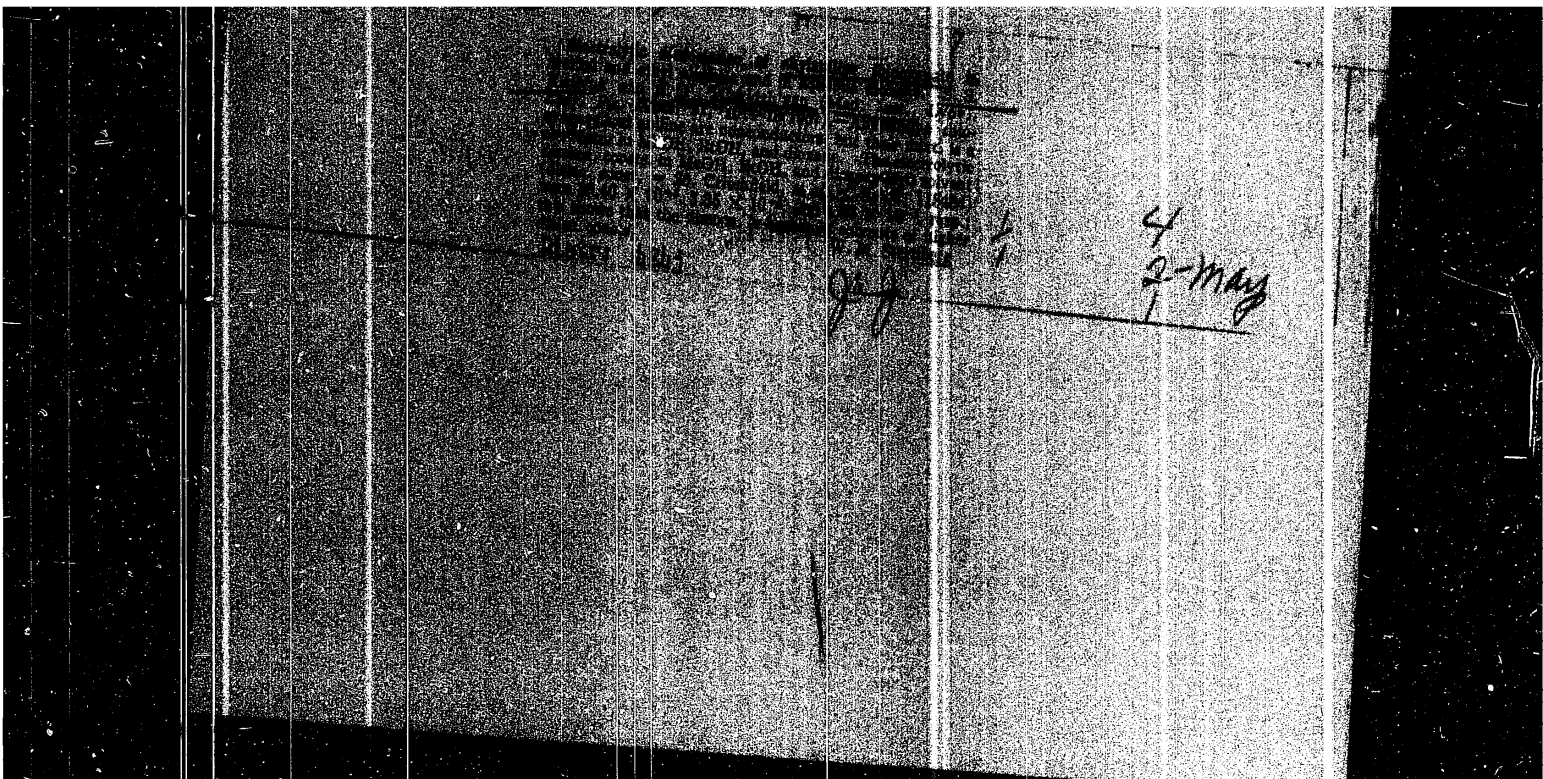
TITLE: Electrolytic Dissociation in Anhydrous Systems. (Elektroliticheskaya dissotsiatsiya v nevodnykh sistemakh) VI. The System Allyl-Mustard-Oil-o-Toluidine (VI. Sistema allilovoye gorchichnoye maslo - o - toluidin)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 276-279 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that in the conversion of allyl mustard oil with amines substituted thioureas forms which are no electrolytes (reference 1). But it was shown that the systems which are produced of allyl mustard oil and any aromatic amine conduct electric current well. This high conductivity is hard to explain when it is generally assumed that products of this conversion only consist of substituted thioureas. In some papers published by the authors it was shown that in such systems beside the substituted thiourea a thiocyanogen-hydrogenallylamine also forms which is an electrolyte and therefore possesses a high electric conductivity. In these papers an elec-

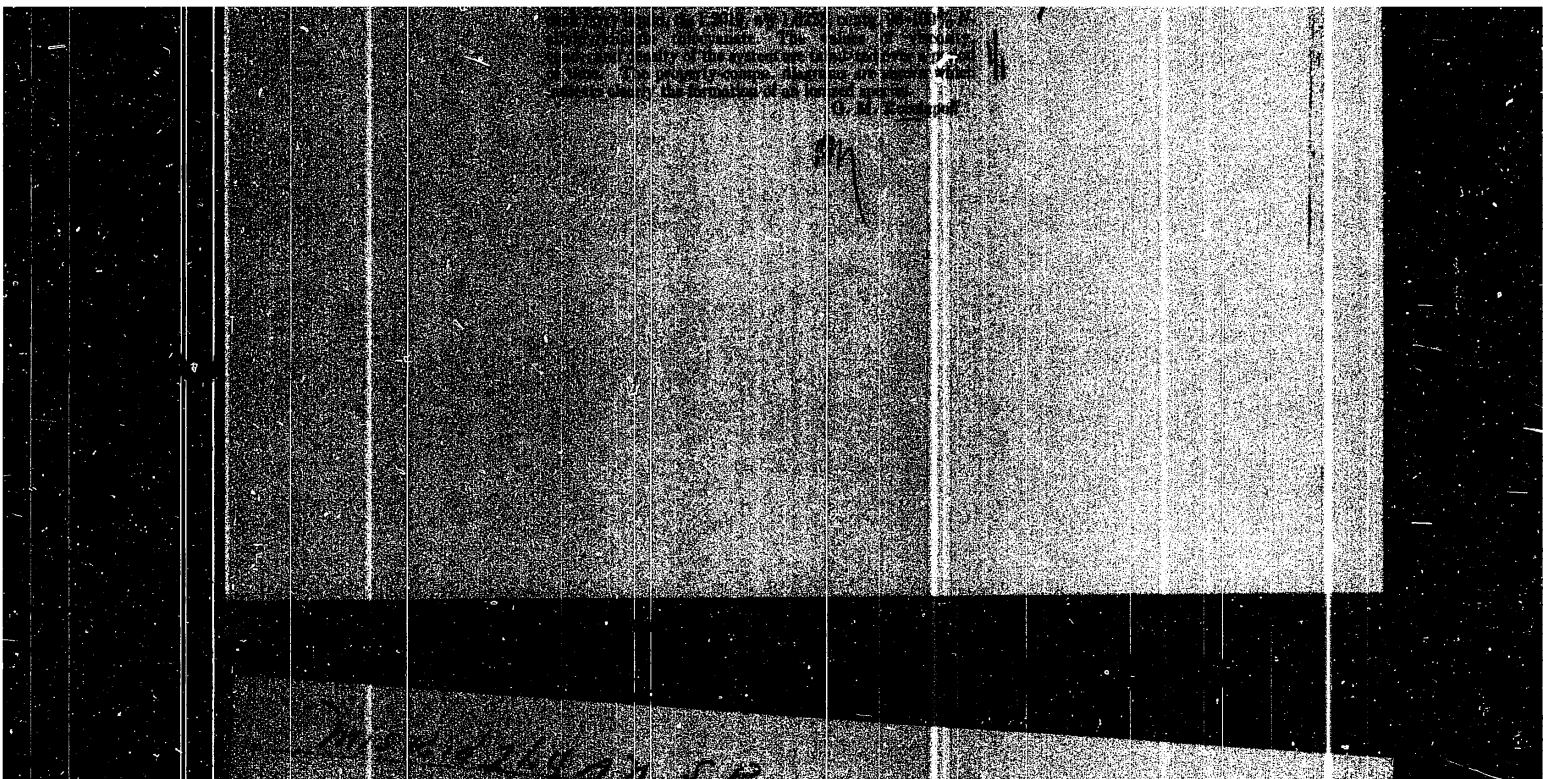
Card 1/3

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Refractometric method for determining cordiamine. Apt.delo 6 no.1:
48-50 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz laboratorii fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii L'vovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORDIAMINE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134700042-6

USSP/Thermodynamics - Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18525

electrical conductivity at 2.0 and 1.0 M show a maximum that also corresponds to the relation I : II = 1 : 2; a second maximum corresponding to the relation 1 : 1 appears on the isotherms of the specific electrical conductivity at the transition to isoconcentrates 0.1 and 0.01 M. The existence of compounds of the compositions $C_9H_5N \cdot CH_3COOH$ and $C_9H_5N \cdot 2CH_3COOH$ in the system I - II was deducted.

Miskidzhyan S.S.

USSR/Thermodynamics - Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

b-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18525

Author : S.S. Miskidzhyan, S.S. Kirilyuk.

Title : Study of Viscosity, Density and Electrical Conductivity
of Quinoline - Acetic Acid System.

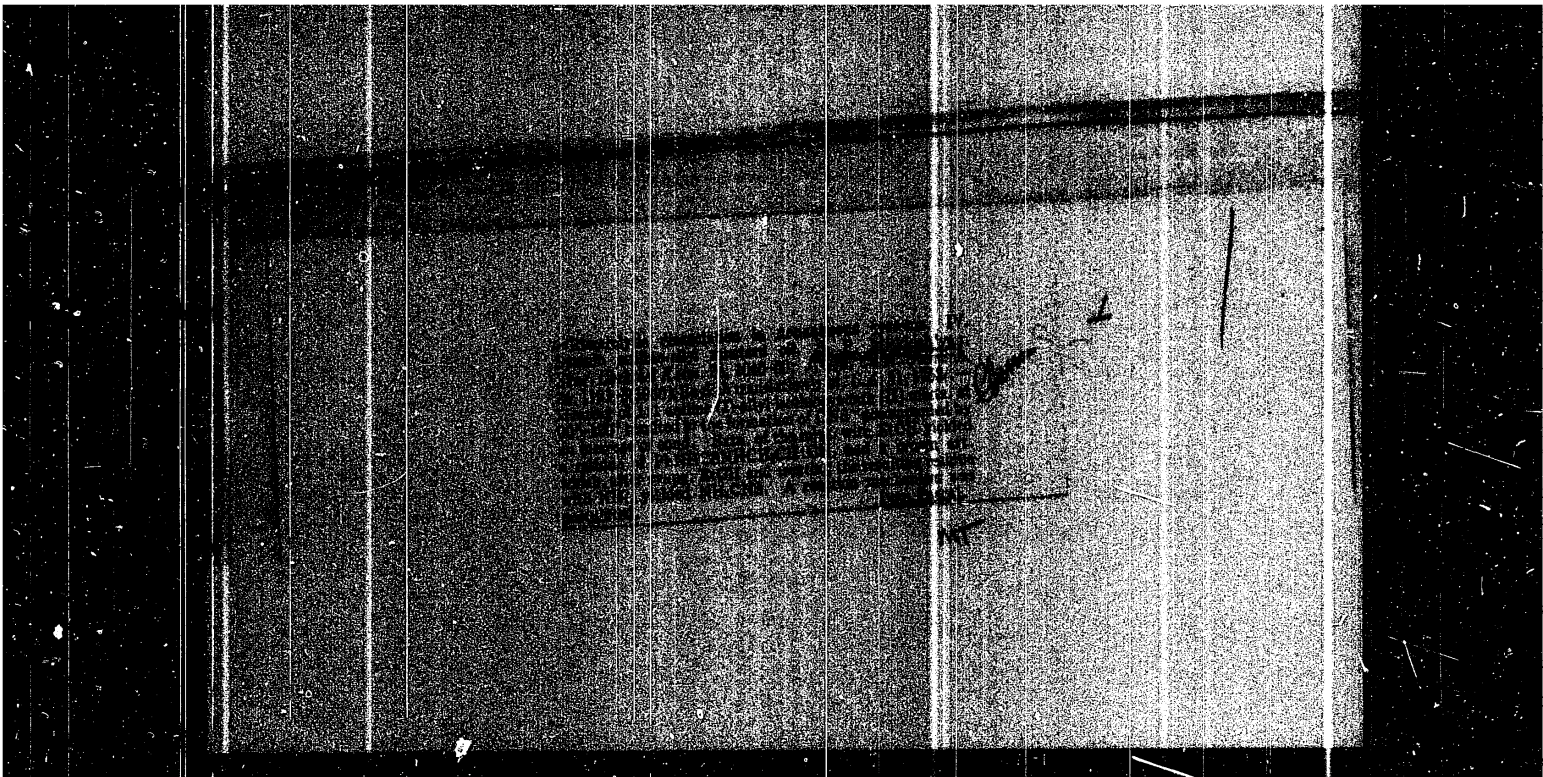
Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 5, 1350-1355

Abstract : The viscosity and density of the system quinoline (I) - acetic acid (II) at 0 and 20°C was measured, and the value of the temperature factor of viscosity was computed. The specific electrical conductivity of the system I - II - inert solvent (CH₃OH free of water) was measured at 20 ± 0.1° at isoconcentrates 2.0, 1.0, 0.1 and 0.01 M of I and II in methanol. It was found that the isotherms of viscosity and density have maxima corresponding to 33 mol. % of I; temperature drop makes the maxima sharper, but does not shift them. The isotherms of the specific

Card 1/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134700042-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134700042-6

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

Electrolytic dissociation in nonaqueous systems. Part 3. The
system: aniline-acetic acid. Zhur.fiz.khim.29 no.5:855-859 My'55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut
(Dissociation) (Systems (Chemistry))

MSKIDZAP 3 P.
Man,

USSR.

Investigational studies of the system of mustard oil and other alcohols. F. N. Kozlov and S. P. Mikhlin (Moscow, U.S.S.R.). Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 36:44-46, 1962. 2p. U.S.S.R. 25, 25-6 (1962) (Engl. translation). -- Includes viscosity, d., surface tension, and cond. show the formation of the complex. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NCS} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (1). In-jection of curves on the isotherms of the viscosity and surface tension, analysis of the isotherms of cond., and the greatest discrepancy from stability of a compound to the complex, at 1. The high and low reactions, and electrolysis at the iron anode (appearance of black and color), demonstrate the presence of CNH^+ ions in the system. N. Chernomirskii

①

ILLEGIBLE

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.

MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.; KOZLENKO, F.N.

Electrolytic dissociation in nonaqueous systems. Allyl mustard oil
- piperidine. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.1:37-45 '53. (MIRA 10:10)
(Dissociation) (Isothiocyanic acid) (Piperidine)

ILLEGIBLE

CA

Lab Thermchem.

Physicochemical analysis of the system acetic acid-nitric acid. IV. Heats of mixing. S. P. Mikhidash'yan, N. A. Trifonov, N. N. Pados'ev, and N. I. Balandina (Kontov-on-Ikon State Univ., U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 19, 441-3(1949); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 19, 393-6(1949)(English translation); cf. *C.A.* 43, 923v. The heat of mixing, in cal./g. mol. of mixt., goes through a max. of 1188.0 at 80 mol. %. This shows chem. interaction and formation of an equimol. complex. The thermochem. app. is described. V. Boiling points of the system. S. P. Mikhidash'yan, N. A. Trifonov, and N. I. Balandina. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 19, 444-7; *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 19, 397-9(1949)(English translation). Refractive indices at 24°, b.p. at 766 mm., and corresponding liquid and vapor compns. are given. There is a max. azeotrope at 128.6° and about 31 mol. % HNO_3 . The b.p. app. is described. Warden Waring

1ST AND 2ND DATES PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Ca

Physicochemical analysis of the system acetic acid nitric acid. III. Electric conductivity. S. P. Miskulzh'yan and N. A. Trifonov (Rostov State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 2216 21(1947) (in Russian); cf. preceding abstr. Sp. cond. κ of the system was found to vary but little, and in an irregular way, with time (3 hrs., 6 days, 70 days). With increasing HNO_3 content, κ rises rapidly, the curve being convex to the axis of compn. Curves of the product $\eta\kappa$ (η = viscosity) at 0 and at 25° give no direct indication of a compd.; this, however, proves only that, if a compd. is formed, its κ must be very low. The curve of mol. cond. Λ for HNO_3 decreases sharply with increasing diln., for AcOH it increases steeply. Evidence of a compd. is found only in the plot of the temp. coeff. of κ which shows a max. at about 33 mole % HNO_3 . The mechanism of the interaction can be interpreted in terms of Brönsted's acid-base theory, on the assumption that AcOH acts as a base; the reaction is $\text{AcOH} + \text{HNO}_3 \rightleftharpoons [\text{AcOH}_2]^+[\text{NO}_3]^-$. On that basis, the very low κ of the compd. is due to the very low mobility of the $[\text{AcOH}_2]^+$ cation, as compared with that of H^+ ; if, as a first approx., the former is assumed to be the same as that of the AcO^- ion, 35, as against 313 for H^+ , the decrease of mobility is 9-fold. Two-fold diln. should further reduce κ one-half, i.e., κ of the equimol. mixt. should be about 18 times less than that of HNO_3 . Actually, the ratio is about 17; this confirms roughly the interpretation given. Along classic lines, the compd. can be formulated $\text{MeC}(\text{OH})_2\text{O}(\text{NO}_2)$; the presence of 2 OH groups accounts for the instability of the compd. N. Thon

AVB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000

117 AND 120 ORDER) PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Physicochemical analysis of the system $\text{AcOH}-\text{HNO}_3$.
 II. Surface tension and refraction of the system. S. P. Miskulish'yan and N. A. Trifonov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 1231-4(1947); cf. C.A. 42, 3661c. Surface tension, σ , was measured by the max. bubble-pressure method at 0°, 20°, and 40°. The curves of σ vs. compn.

are almost straight lines at all temps.; at 20°, e.g., they vary from 27.50 dynes/cm. for pure AcOH to 41.16 for pure HNO_3 . Results obtained were compared with those calcd. from the equation of Stakhovskii (C.A. 22, 2302d): $\sigma = \sigma_1 x_1 [\sigma_2(1-x) + \sigma_3 x]$, where σ_1 , σ_2 , and σ_3 refer to AcOH , and pure components (1) and (2), resp., and x is the mole fraction of component (1). When $\Delta\sigma$ (difference between exptl. results and those calcd. from the above equation) is plotted against mole fraction, a parabolic curve is obtained with a max. at about 0.50 mole fraction, which is interpreted as evidence of assocn. between the components. Refractive index, n , was measured with a Pulfrich refractometer at 5° and at 35°. At both temps. n increases linearly with increasing HNO_3 concn. until about 80 mole % HNO_3 , where it levels off. At 35°, values of n for various mole percentages of HNO_3 are: 0%, 1.3686; 50%, 1.3867; 70%, 1.3899; 90%, 1.3907; 100%, 1.3910. By plotting the difference between the observed n and its value if n were additive, a max. is obtained at 80 mole % HNO_3 , which is taken as further evidence for a highly dissoci. compl. of formula $\text{AcOH} \cdot \text{HNO}_3$. Arild J. Miller

ASTM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED

RECORD NO. 117

117 AND 120 ORDER) PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Physicochemical analysis in the system acetic acid-nitric acid. I. Fusibility, viscosity, and density of the system. S. P. Miskidsh'yan and N. A. Trifonov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 1033-8(1947)(in Russian).
 The m.p.-concn. curve is typical of a system where a compd. is formed having a congruent m.p. One eutectic occurs at -42.6° , 33.3 mole % HNO_3 ; the other at -50.1° , 80 mole % HNO_3 . The compd., whose formula is $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{HNO}_3$, melts at -24.6° . M.p. of CH_3COOH is 10.0° , of HNO_3 is -41.1° . The viscosity-concn. curves at 0, 20, and 40° exhibit max. at 40-45 mole % HNO_3 , the max. being sharper, the lower the temp. B.g., at 0° , the viscosity of CH_3COOH is 17.57, of HNO_3 is 12.23, and the max. viscosity is 35.46 millipoises. The temp. coeff. of viscosity behaves similarly, with max. at about 40 mole % HNO_3 . It decreases with increasing temp., owing to dissociation of the compd. formed. The d.-concn. curves at the three temps. are very slightly convex towards the compn. axis and exhibit no max. or irregularities. There was no indication of a compd. with the formula $2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{HNO}_3$, reported by Pietet and Genegaud (*Ber.* 35, 2526(1902)).
 Arild J. Miller

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
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12

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AUTHOR: Miski, Ladislav (Bratislava)

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TITLE: Darboux property for functions

SOURCE: Matematicko-fyzikalny casopis, no. 1, 1966, 45-52

TOPIC TAGS: function theory, partial derivative

ABSTRACT: The paper presents a proof of the equivalence of two definitions of the Darboux property, a theorem on the Darboux property for functions of several variables having the Darboux property for each variable separately and a theorem on the Darboux property of df/dx for the function $f(x, y)$. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,845]

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MISKI, Karoly, okleveles vegyeszmernok; BAUMANN, Jozsef; BUNYITAI, Janos, dr.; MOEY, Bela, dr.; GALAMBOS, Istvan

Significance of the hydrocarbon-based town gas production in Hungary. Energia es atom 17 no.1:15-17 Ja'64.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat (for Miski). 2. Soproni Gazgyar (for Baumann). 3. Orszagos Koolaj- es Gazipari Troszt (for Bunyitai). 4. Szegedi Gazgyar (for Galambos).

MISKI, Karoly (Budapest)

Utilization of the Pecs mine methane. Kem tud kozl MTA 16 no.1:133
'61.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat, Budapest.

(Methane) (Hungary--Mines and mineral resources)